BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.
One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1856.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	12 00
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Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

THOS. . . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N . .

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855. PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tt.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

TOPSAIL MALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION of this institution commenced on the 9th inst., and will end on the 26th November. Terms per session of five months as follows:
English branches, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.,.....$15
Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics,..... 25
Board, including fuel and washing,..... 50
Students will be charged from the time of *entrance* to the close of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Reports of the department and progress of each student will be furnished to parents and guardians at about the middle and at the end of each session.
For further particulars apply to J. M. FOY,
Scott's Hill P. O., New Hanover Co.
July 12, 1856.---262-5t---46-tf [Herald copy.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.
The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to *Substantial and Ornamental Education*.—Great prominence is given to the *Solid Branches*.
Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to complete education.
For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
July 11, 1856—45-2m.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:
LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Governor of Mass.
W. C. PLUNKETT, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervious Irritably, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
July 25th, 1856—47-2m

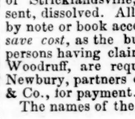
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE patent right of R. P. Vanhorn's Cultivators, for the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Brunswick Bladen and Sampson, and having manufactured them to the satisfacton of the best farmers, now offers the above valuable farming implement to the citizens of the above counties. He will sell the right for any of the above counties, on favorable terms. Also, "L. Wood's" superior Round Shaves. They have been too long known to require any recommendation, they speak for themselves; also, Plows, and Sweeps of the latest and most approved patterns.
The above articles are on deposite and for sale at the store of G. Prigden, corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Please call and examine.
L. WOOD.
July 6th, 1856 40-3m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm MERRIMAN, WOODRUFF & CO., of Stricklandsville, N. C., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle and *save cost*, as the business is compelled to be settled. All persons having claims against the said firm of Merriman & Woodruff, are requested to present them to Merriman & Newbury, partners of the said firm of Merriman, Woodruff & Co., for payment.
The names of the firm, in liquidation, is to be used.
L. A. MERRIMAN,
N. P. WOODRUFF,
J. A. NEWBURY.
Stricklandsville, June 3, 1856.—[41-3m.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

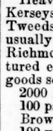
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforsaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₩ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.---[161-1w-28-tf.

ANALYSIS OF MARLS, &C., &C.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society. Author of Familiar Chemical Letters, and Letters on the Chemistry of the Arts and Manufactures, &c., has established a Laboratory at Stricklandsville, Duplin co., N. C., where he is prepared to analyse Marls, Soils, Water, Guano, Minerals, and all other substances which may require analysis. From Mr. D.'s long experience, in the Andersonian Universiy, where he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, gentlemen may depend on having a correct report of analysis, of any sample sent him.
Mr. D. will teach Medical Students the detection of poisons and the analysis of all substances required in medical jurisprudence, and Materia Medica.
An Agricultural Chemical School will be commenced, in which the analysis of Soils and Marls, will be taught.
Mr. D. will also attend on Gentlemen at their plantations, and search for Marl If no deposits are discovered, no fee asked, except traveling expenses.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, F. G. C. S.
Stricklandsville, Duplin Co., June 6, 1856.—[40-3m.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, LYING ON the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Mount Ollive and Milton, in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Dr. G. M. Roberts, John Casey, Gabriel Edwards and others, and containing about 236 acres.
This tract embraces about 50 acres of swamp or low lands, the ballance is stiff pine land and well timbered—all excellent for farming. But a small portion is cleared and under cultivation—it needs no recommendation. Persons wishing to buy will please examine it, the present growing crop will give satisfaction. J. F. OLIVER.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 25, 1856—47-tf

2,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE
INCLUDING that well known place, Fair Bluff, or the largest portion thereof. Lands lying on both sides of Lumber river. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to me, or A. H. Powell, for further particulars, on the premises. The terms made easy.
June 13, 1856.—[41-3m. ABSOLOM POWELL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

NOTICE.
LONG CREEK, May 15, 1856.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Jones, Moore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN JONES,
J. P. MOORE,
D. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Jones, Moore & Co., will continue the business on his own account, thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.
May 29, 1856.—[39-tf JAMES P. MOORE.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

General Notices.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin*.
April 21.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

A TURPENTINE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE undersigned being desirous to change his business pursuits, would Sell or Rent, to an approved bidder, his Turpentine Farm, on the South side of Black Mingo Creek, eighteen miles from Georgetown, S. C.
There is on the place a good Still and fixtures, Negro quarters, Barn, Stable, Overseers House, and all other necessary buildings, and thirteen crops of Boxes, some of which have been worked one and some two years.
Said Farm covers an era of thirty-five hundred acres, a portion of which is yet *round timber*, and some excellent plantable land cleared and under fence.
The Still is situated on the brink of the Black Mingo Creek, on tide-way, and is accessable at all times to common size Vessels or Boats.
Freight to Georgetown, 10 to 12 cents.
For further partitulars apply to
S. T. COOPER.
Black Mingo, P. O., S. C., Aug. 22, 1856---51-4t

NOTICE.
TWO VERY VALUABLE SOUND TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE, including both tracts—491 acres—ten miles below Wilmington, within one mile and a half of the Cape Fear River, with good spring water on both tracts, and on each tract the house accommodation is very good. The most of the hammock land is ditched up six feet high, 800 yards long, and a portion of it is in Corn and Peas, which are very good. A Canal, one half of a mile long, which drains a Swamp of 80 acres; and the soil from 4 to 12 feet deep, which is good for Corn, Rice, &c. At the mouth of this Canal, where formerly stood a Mill, since the stream has been turned into the Canal there is a fall of 15 feet: the stones and irons are there, and a Saw and Grist Mill is much needed here. At high water the stream is boatable from the mill seat out to the Sound. The balance of Swamp Land is equally as fertile, and well adapted to all Agricultural purposes. The growth of the Upland is Oak, Hickory, &c., which is very good for Ground-Peas and Potatoes. The Pea crop looks very well, and a young Orchard of various fruits.
I will sell the two tracts together, or seperate, if desired, or in parcels to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms. A bargain is to be had in the above Lands by applying early to the subscriber on the premises.
Aug. 15—50-tf WILLIAM D. WORTHAM.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

TURPENTINE.
THE Subscriber has Ten Crops of TURPENTINE BOXES for rent or sale, at a low price, in Williamsburg District, S. C. The boxes have been worked from one to two years. Persons wishing to buy or rent can address the undersigned at Indiantown P. O., S. C.
Aug. 15, 1856.—9tw J. F. NESMITH.

**FRESH

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d	"	WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th	"	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Smithville, Brunswick Co., Monday, Sept. 1st, Court week.
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co, Thursday, Sept. 4, "
Wilmington, N. Hanover Co., Tuesday, Sept. 9th, "
Rockingham, Richmond Co., Monday, Sept. 15th, "
Laurel Hill, " " Thursday, Sept. 18th, "
Lumberton, Robeson Co., Monday, Sept. 22nd, "
Alfordsville, " Friday, Sept. 26th, "
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 29th, "

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

☞ The Herald does not seem to like the statement in the Journal that Mr. Fillmore belongs to the order or party whose advancing wave swept so recently over the North, and in prostrating the Democracy, bore into Congress the present revolutionary majority from that section; yet such is the fact. Let whatever inference be drawn from it, it is so. The men who met in Convention in New York and ratified or joined in the nomination of Fremont, had assumed the very same obligations which Mr. Fillmore assumed—taken the degrees and all that sort of thing, which the redoubtable Scroggs certifies that Millard Fillmore took in the city of Buffalo. We have simply stated these facts, already known to the world, and the recent articles in the Southern papers of the order, impart to them a peculiar significance by warning the South against the support of Mr. Buchanan, who is held up as a sectional candidate—a Southern sectional candidate, upon whom if the South concentrates, the North, including Mr. Fillmore's friends, will go over to Fremont. We are gravely assured that if, on account of the lack of support or sympathy at the South, Mr. Fillmore should withdraw or be withdrawn, the body of his supporters would go over to Fremont. That in any event, the only chance for Buchanan is in Fillmore's running. Why should this last be said, if it were not tacitly admitted that the votes to be cast for Fillmore would be of that class that would otherwise go for Fremont? If not, why should Fillmore's withdrawal militate against Buchanan's chances? If the party at the North by which Fillmore is supported had not close affinities with Fremontism, why should not as many of them go for Buchanan as Fremont, in case of Fillmore's withdrawal? Yet the Fillmore presses and orators never once seem to regard their doing so as probable or even possible. Remember that *no* presses of the Democratic party ever allude to any such contingency as Fremontising the Buchanan forces in any event, for such a thing is never dreamed of by any one. Mr. Fillmore may be a very good man, but he has strange antecedents, and is supported by a queer party at the North, whose sole claim to nationality seems to rest upon their support of that particular individual, while they are ready to throw themselves into the arms of the abolition, Southern-hating, freedom-shrieking cohorts, in case he be withdrawn. We make no appeals to Southern men, but we state the case. It is for them, of all parties, to judge for themselves. If any controlling portion of the North holds its allegiance to the Constitution and its sense of justice to the South so light as to be willing, for the merest considerations of men, to desert their country, it is time that the South should know it. Such portion or party at the North has no national principles to be depended on in any event, and it and its candidate are alike unsafe, even though "every cross-road politician in the country" should assert to the contrary. Said cross-roads politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, the facts are precisely as we have stated them.

☞ What are they doing in Congress? What are they going to do? These are the questions most frequently asked of an editor in these times. Frankly, then, we have no answer to give, save to publish the talkings so far in both houses. If our readers can find from them what they are doing in Congress, we shall be happy to hear it. We cannot. What Congress is going to do, is another question not more easily answered than the first. It will, perhaps, do something—patch up some sort of arrangement. Things will be compromised we fear, until the backbone be compromised out of the Constitution. They—that is, the letter-writers—say that if the House were full, the Army Appropriation bill could be passed without the Kansas proviso. The same authorities give as among the absentees Messrs. Foster, Herbert, Harrison, Kennett, Keitt, Puryear, Paine, Reade and Wells, against the Kansas proviso; and Messrs. Brenton and Sabin for it. But these names do not account for one-half, hardly one-third, of the absenteeism.

They begin to say that the difficulty is with some of the laws passed by the territorial Legislature of Kansas, which they say are unconstitutional. Well, if they are so, there is a legal mode of ascertaining that fact—the courts are open to afford redress. The South, in our opinion, ought always, in every event, to keep herself right—strictly right. If, then, there are any laws of Kansas which come under the operation of the bill introduced by Mr. Weller, then such laws are not right, and their enactment was not simply not right, but it was not prudent or advisable. The friends of the Constitution, wherever they are, ought to go into the coming contest with no impediment. They ought to remove all blame from themselves, and throw it all where it properly belongs. We of the South must have no unnecessary weight to carry in the approaching race, and if the worst comes to the worst, we will have a clear record—a stainless cause and a united people, able to meet any crisis which may come, and knowing how to deal promptly with any abolition emissaries who may be lurking among us, and some such snakes in the grass will, we fear, always be found, but not unwatched. Mobile has pointed out the remedy.

$000.05 Reward.

We are authorized by a friend to offer the above liberal reward for one of the first live Know Nothings who was instrumental in establishing the order in Wilmington. The sum offered, we are aware, is extravagant, but the gentleman offering it, we think, can "stand his hand."

"Hang out your Banners on the Outward Wall."

We learn that our Know Nothing friends have a "room full" of banners and transparencies, with any number of torches, squibs, &c., prepared to celebrate Gilmer's victory over Bragg. Would it not be as well, when the final result is announced, for them to give us a torch-light procession, with all the paraphernalia, just to keep up their spirits, and give us a sample of what they intended doing on the majority of voters in New Hanover county casting their suffrages for Mr. Gilmer? Let us have the display by all means. It will create a laugh, if nothing more, and laughter, in such a cause, cannot fail to be of advantage in these dull times.

The Difference.

From New York city, the active work-a-day capital of the country, and certainly the representative of the business, practical mind of the State, the senior editor of the Fayetteville Observer writes home very despondingly of Mr. Fillmore's prospects and of his probable withdrawal. From Saratoga, the resort of much of its would-be upper-tendom, he writes, prophecying much success to Mr. Fillmore, at least in that State. Now, we wish the Observer not to mistake, as it did once before, when it supposed we arraigned the editor for going after health or amusement where he thinks or believes he can find either, for no one has a better right to seek either for health or relaxation than a member of the press-gang who has been working hard in the traces. We simply desire to mark the difference between the world that works for a living and the world that merely seeks to spend what has been made. With the former, Mr. Fillmore's chances are slim, with the latter they are quite considerable. We wish to contrast the active, earnest world of New York city with the frivolous or aristocratically indisposed world of Saratoga. In the busy haunts of industry Buchanan has his forces. On the velvet cushion of the steamboat cabin or the railroad car, or at the fashionable watering places of the North, his competitors have their votaries.

Kansas.

All the accounts from Kansas go to show the progress of rebellion not only against the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas, but against the laws of Congress and the authorities appointed by the United States. Some time since it was announced that Gen. Lane had organized a regiment, and was about to enter the territory from Iowa with a large company. The "law-and-order" party—meaning the pro-slavery men, had been using their best efforts to restore peace and tranquility to the territory, for such was, to say the least of it, their own obvious interest. The pro-slavery men took means to ascertain Lane's motions and objects. He professed to come for the purpose of peaceable settlement, desirous to make Kansas a free State by legal means, through the ballot-box, and not otherwise. The pro-slavery men made no objections, but were thrown off their guard, and, in pursuing their private business, neglected the maintenance of the necessary precaution against the violence of the Abolition hords. Suddenly, while they were reposing in fancied security, Lane and his crowd, and a man named Brown, with his crowd, from Illinois, burst on the territory with arms in their hands, attack the settlement made by the colony from Georgia, and break it up; proceed to Franklin and Lecompton to drive out the Southern men, and release the prisoners in custody of the United States, committing as they go, acts of ferocious brutality. The Southern people in the territory, and on its borders, are organizing fast, and if they can catch Lane and his myrmidons will give them short shrift. Meanwhile, the House refuses to pass the Army Appropriation bill without a proviso that it shall not be used to enforce the law in Kansas. Bloody work must be the result, and the "freedom shriekers" will have the food for excitement that they long for.

☞ People never will be satisfied, we believe, for after all our successes in this State, we felt inclined to grumble this morning. The Standard has got reports from all the counties in the State, and the majority does not go over 13,000. In fact, the limit seems to be 12,594. To be sure this is some majority, but we had begun to get greedy and look for more, and in our selfishness felt inclined to begrudge Mr. Gilmer even the trifling gain of 44 which he made in Gaston, or rather the relative gain of 44 occasioned by the vote of that county not being brought out. The vote two years ago was 95,325. This year it will be over 102,000. Mr. Gilmer will fall about 2,000 under Dockery's vote. Governor Bragg will go some 8,000 over his former vote. Of the increase of six to seven thousand votes, about three thousand may be set down as the natural increase of the vote. The other three to four thousand were brought out by the greater excitement pending a Presidential election. There are always, in every State, a considerable per centage of the voters who neglect to go to the polls. There were, no doubt, very many even in this State. Indeed, we know some counties, the population of which we know has increased pretty rapidly, while their vote is not above, if equal to what it was some years ago. Had the vote been brought out as fully in all the counties as, from local causes, it was in some, the aggregate could not have fallen below 115,000, or perhaps it would have gone up to 120,000.

☞ The Herald has again changed its tack. Mr. Buchanan has been for some time represented by it as the Southern sectional candidate. Yesterday, however, he was a terrible Northern abolition fellow, supported by Garrison, Theodore Parker, etc. The Garrison and Parker part was a quotation from the Baltimore American. All we can say about the statement of the American is, that it has about as much approximation to the sober truth, as that verse of the nursery rhyme which gravely asserts that the cow jumped over the moon. The course of the Southern opposition presses is certainly a queer one.

☞ What is the use in talking national politics until we find out whether we are to have any national politics to talk? The thing hangs trembling in the balance. Are we to have a United States, over the destinies of which a President is to preside? Are we to have a Constitution to the maintainance of which he is to be sworn, or are we to be simply the subjects of a Rump Parliament, assuming, in effect all the powers of the government, coercing those branches in whose keeping is especially placed the guardianship of the rights of the minority and the sovereignty of the States. Let us pause and see.

☞ Little Tommy, on his return from school, found his mother very busily engaged at work on a piece of apparel, the name of which he did not exactly remember, and asked, "Ma, what is that you are making?" "Nothing, my son—only a pair of corsets." "Oh, yes! now I know," said Tommy, "I have read in the books that the *coat* of the stomach is destroyed by alcoholic potations—such as you take every day at dinner; and, as your *old* one is about worn out, I suppose you are preparing a *new one* to take its place." A skip and a jump was all that saved the urchin from his mother's slipper.

☞ The Abolitionists in Kansas having been re-inforced by all the scoundrels of the neighboring anti-slavery States, are committing every species of outrage, attacking posts, towns, post-offices, and public institutions, in defiance of law, humanity, and common decency. These outrages will, of course, produce retaliation on the part of the bold riflemen of the South and South-west, and then the "Freedom Shriekers" will have just what they want, which is something upon which to keep up an excitement.

Vick in French.

We are indebted to the courtesy of D. K. McRae, Esq., for a late copy of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, in which we find set forth in choice Parisian French, the exploits of one *M. Bushford W. Vick, de Carolina du Sud*, and how he hit M. Stanwood of Massachusetts one "*rappe*" with one "*canne*" over his head, and so forth. Vick will be famous shortly.

Congress.

It would appear that the Republican leaders in Congress begin to feel that they have placed themselves in an untenable position, at the same time that they also feel that they have gone so far in maintaining that position as to render a direct retreat from it impossible, without fatally damaging their prospects in the ensuing election. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a man of very decided ability, although both a Know Nothing and a Republican, has, throughout, exhibited a desire to compromise measures, to come to an arrangement, to so word the bill as to render it possible for the Senate to acquiesce in some sort of proviso. Indeed, we think Campbell would rather, if the thing could have been brought about, have had the bill to pass at the regular session than have the present state of things, in which his own shrewdness te'ls him the Republicans have played too strong a game—have over-done the thing—stretched it to the point of reaction and recoil.

Campbell, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, was to have brought forward yesterday a new Army Appropriation bill, with a proviso nearly the same with that introduced by him on Thursday or Friday last, said to embody the main features of the Senate pacification bill. Let us wait and see.

Where are Reade, Paine and Puryear? Why are they still absent from their posts?

As the Herald the other day asked, where was Cameron? He did good service in the Governor's election, etc. The Herald ought not to poke fun at its confreres about their good service. Wonder how much of the thirteen thousand majority is due to Cameron's good service.

Where are Reade, Puryear and Paine?

P S.—As we wish to do strict justice to all, we here add what we have heard since the above was penned—namely, that Col. Paine is at home, laboring under severe and protracted indisposition. If our information in this point be correct, then, of course, our remarks do not apply to him, "otherwise to remain in full force and effect."

Congress.

On Monday little or nothing was done in either house, owing to the announcement of the death of Mr. Meachem, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont. Both houses passed suitable resolutions of condolence, &c., and adjourned at an early hour.

In the SENATE, Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce at an early day, the following bill:

Bill abrogating certain laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted, &c., That inasmuch as the constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the resolution of Mr Clayton to appoint a committee of conference on the Army-Appropriation Bill, to meet with a similar committee from the House of Representatives. Owing to the early hour and the thinness of the Senate, no action was taken. A message was received from the House in regard to the decease of one of its members, Mr. Meachem, upon which the Senate took the usual action and adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Clingman asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be directed to arrest and bring to the bar of the House all such members as are absent from this city, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to cause a copy of this resolution to be telegraphed to the capital of each State, to be published in two papers of the largest circulation; and that he be authorised to pay the expenses of the same out of the contingent fund of the House.

Objection was made and a motion to suspend the rules to permit its introduction, failed.

After the usual action in the case of Mr. Meachem, the deceased member from Vermont, the House adjourned.

Congress.

On Tuesday nothing was done. In the Senate Mr. Weller introduced his bill in regard to Kansas, of which he had given notice the day before. It has already been published in this paper. Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the act of Congress organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Some discussion arose on Mr. Weller's bill. Messrs. Bayard and Mason thought if the people of Kansas had transcended the powers conferred upon them in the organic act, and had enacted laws which were in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, the proper judicial tribunals would decide the matter, and it would be unwise and improper in Congress to forestall their action. Mr. Mason moved to lay upon the table the bill of Mr. Weller, together with an abolition amendment to it, offered by Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Weller begged that the motion be withdrawn, as he desired to speak on the subject. The motion having been withdrawn, Mr. Weller proceeded to say that he was one of the last Senators upon the floor to feel any sympathy with the factious course of the House of Representatives in defeating the Army-Appropriation Bill. The only object which he hed in view was to do what the Senate did some three or four weeks ago. Some of the laws which the Kansas Legislature had enacted were unconstitutional. Freedom of speech is guaranteed by the constitution, but there was a law in Kansas directly in conflict with that provision, and which prohibits the people from discussing a particular question. When he found laws clearly in conflict with the constitution, he did not choose to wait for the judgment of the judiciary, but was in favor of abrogating them at once.

After some discussion between Messrs. Butler, Brown and Cass, the Senate adjourned without taking any vote.

The House met at 12 and adjourned at 2, the only business having been the reports of the minority and majority of the Commitiee appointed to investigate the Omnibus *fracas* between Granger of New York and McMullen of Va. Both sides agreed that Granger had been insulting and obtrusive and that McMullen had shown great forbearance. The whole thing was laid on the table and Granger's side laughed out of court.

☞ The Legislature of Texas, of which State Judge Terry was formerly a citizen, has passed a joint resolution endorsing his high character, and requesting the Federal authorities to interfere, in all legal ways, to obtain him a release or a fair trial.

A FEEBLE YELL.—Mr. James Yell, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Arkansas, has carried *one* county out of *twenty-four* heard from. Such a Yell is hardly audible.

Later from Europe.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

There is no news of interest. Spain was quiet at last accounts. The crops throughout England are favorably reported of, being fully an average one. The commercial news will be found under the appropriate head.

COMMUNICATED.

GOOD DAY'S WORK IN GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—A train of fifty cars is an extremely long one; forty cars make a great show on any road. The grain cars on roads centering here usually bring about three hundred and fifty bushels each of corn or wheat, and about six hundred bushels of oats. On Thursday, between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., one hundred and four cars of grain were taken into Gibbs, Griffin & Co.'s warehouse, by three out of their four elevators, besides that taken from teams, resting an hour for dinner and another for tea. The grain amounted to about 36,400 bushels.—*Chicago Tribune, Aug.* 16.

☞ On the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, *only* two hundred and forty bushels of wheat are transported in a car. Is this difference in quantity caused by the cars being too small, or are they not sufficiently laden? Most certainly, unless curves and grades on the North Carolina roads will not admit of an increase. Those who have the management should see that as much be carried in a car on them as is elsewhere. An increase of $5½ per car would pay well. R. R.

Arrival of the North America.

Four Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—The Steamer North America arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th, four days later advices from Europe.

The steamship Niagara arrived out on the 11th.

The general news by this arrival is meagre and unimportant. There is no political news from Great Britain. The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Paris, and would leave again immediately for the Baths of Branitz. The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements circulating at Paris respecting affairs at the Tuilleries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny. The latest intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and quiet was reported throughout Spain.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23.—The St Louis Republican of this day contains Kansas advices, by letters, to the 19th inst., which state that ex-Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens had fled from Lecompton, which town was taken by the Free-State assailants, and that Secretary Woodson and Sheriff Jones had been taken prisoners, and several houses burnt. Preparations for war were in active progress at all points. A steamer was on the route with three companies of volumteers from Missouri, ready for the field, and three companies of cavalry and one of artillery, U. S. A., were proceeding from Leavenworth.

Aid for Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—A call appears this morning, signed by the conductors of our journals, our leading merchants and by many citizens, for a meeting in aid of the rights, interest and honor of the Southern States, as involved in the Kansas troubles.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, Aug 26.—Advices from Leavenworth to Thursday last have been received. Lawrence was still unharmed, and 1,000 men, completely armed, were ready to defend it at a moment's warning.

The Kansas Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The Kansas meeting called here yesterday was very large. Spirited addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted denouncing the free State men. A committee was appointed to proceed to Kansas and inquire into the wants of the women and children; and a company of 2,500 men, well armed and equipped, are organizing with a view of being ready to march at an early day.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Mathias R. Andrew, Collector of St. Augustine; George L. Cary, Governor of Oregon; Franklin H. Clark, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana; A. J. Haven, of Michigan, Marshal of Utah; J. J. Taylor, of New York, Commissioner to run the boundary line between the Territory of Washington and the British dominions.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, Saturday Evening, 10 o'clock.

The Board of Health report one death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D., City Register.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, Sunday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board report one death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D., City Register.

N. B.—The Board will report daily all deaths that occur. Should no report appear, it will be understood that no death has occurred.

THE MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We are gratified to learn, from one of the officers of this Road, that there has been a large increase in the travel for the first six months of the present year, over that of the corresponding period of last year. Also, a very large increase of freights, particularly in the lumber and timber business.

We are also informed by the same gentleman, that Mr. Eli Gregg, the President of the Company, intends to make effective and certain arrangements for securing the passage of all the freight for the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, with the greatest expedition. We trust all the shippers from the North for the interior, will give this route a trial.

[*Cheraw Gazette.*

PETER FUNK WORSTED,—Peter Funk is a shrewd man, and generally carries his point; but he sometimes gets worsted. A case has recently occurred which we will relate. A countryman named King was in the city on business, and though appearing somewhat "green" was not altogether unacquainted with the ways of Gotham. He had heard of Peter, and resolved to see him. He accordingly went into a mock-auction store, where a number of men were examining watches, with the apparent intention of buying.

When King entered, wise looks were exchanged between those gentry, and the sales soon commenced. A handsome and valuable gold watch was offered, and King, being a good judge of the article bid it in at $25. He immediately put it into his pocket and turned to leave. The auctioneer asked him to have the watch done up. "No," replied King, "will carry it in my pocket—it wil be safe." "You had better have it done up," persisted the auctioneer "You can then put into your trunk and carry it home without danger of losing it." "I never lose anything," replied King.

By this time several men had gathered around him, some advising him to have it done up, and others asking him to let them look at it. But he declined all offers, and started for the door. Peter saw he had got hold of the wrong customer, and resolved to effect by force what he could not by deception. A man sprung before King, and was about to close the door, while the others pressed closely around him.

Thereupon, he drew a revolver, and assuring them that it was well loaded and a sure fire, told the man at the door, in a very cool and deliberate manner, that if he attempted to shut it, he would blow his brains out forthwith. Then pushing away the men around him with a pair of stout arms, he exclaimed, "The first man who dares to lay his hands on me will be shot!" They all stood back, and King walked out with his watch, while Peter found himself done a little browner than he ever remembers to have been. —*New York Post.*

By late files of English papers, we see that Mr. Edward Strutt, a noted manufacturer, has been raised to the peerage. This unusual proceeding shows the interest which the Queen takes in the manufacturing pursuits of her dominions, and also the inroads which time is making up for ancient customs and prejudices.

From the Washington Union.

A Word from New Hampshire.

The New York Tribune has lately made a calculation respecting the result of the Presidential election. In that calculation New Hampshire is set down for *Fremont*. This assumption I controvert. If the signs of the times go for anything, New Hampshire will go for *Buchanan*. The Democracy are united to a man. Hundreds of national Whigs who, like Madame de Stael, "have loved their God, their father, and their country," will be with us. The dark reign of that cabal which for two years has hung over us is soon to close forever. Already has the hand written their doom upon the wall. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have tampered with the consciences and inflamed the *passions* of men. They have ignored the principles of the revolution and trampled upon the constitution of the Union. While they seek to raise the condition of the *African*, they would crush the Celt. Denouncing, in the name God, the breach of "solemn compacts," they counsel resistance to law to a bloody issue. In the name of liberty, they commence a warfare of race and sect. But their days are numbered. New Hampshire will redeem her name and place. If we are not as *enthusiastic*, we are not the less *certain*. In the coming contest, while we admire the *men*, we worship principles. Our endorsement will be given to the present administration when Franklin Pierce meets us at his home in New Hampshire. It will be the proudest moment of his life. And perhaps I cannot better answer the insulting data of the Tribune than by saying the Democracy of New Hampshire believe on national questions as did Horace Greeley in 1834, before he had immolated patriotism upon the altar of agitation. Then he wrote: "To a philosophical observer, the existence of domestic servitude in one portion of the Union, while it is condemned and forbidden in another, would, indeed, seem to afford no plausible pretext for variance or alienation. The Union was formed with a perfect knowledge, on the one hand, that slavery existed at the South, and on the other, that it was utterly disapproved and discountenanced at the North. But the framers of the Constitution saw no reason for distrust and dissension in this circumstance. Wisely avoiding all discussion of a subject so delicate and exciting, they proceeded to the formation of 'a more perfect Union,' which, leaving each section in the possession of its undoubted right of regulating its own internal government, and enjoying its own speculative opinions, provided only for the common benefit and the mutual well-being of the whole. And why should not this arrangement be satisfactory and perfect?" N. H. B.

PERIOD OF HUMAN LIFE.—M. Flourens, the distinguished French, physiologist and Perpetual Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sicences, has published a work, in which he announces that the normal of period of the life of man is 100 years. The grounds on which he comes to this new philosophic conclusion may be briefly stated. It is, we belive a fact in natural history that the length of each animal's life in exact proportion to the period it is in growing.—Buffon was aware of this truth and his observations lead him to conclude that the life in different species of animals is six or seven times as long as the period of growth. M. Flourens, from his own observations and those of his predecessors, is of opinion that it may be more safely taken at five times.—When Buffon wrote, the precise period at which animals leave off growing, or to speak more correctly the precise circumstance, which indicates that the growth has ceased, was not known. M. Flourens has ascertained the period, and thereon lies his present theory. 'It consists,' says he, in the union of the bones to their epiphyses. As long as the bones are not united to epiphyses the animal grows; as soon as the the bones are united to their epiphyses the animal ceases to grow. Now, in man, the union of the bones and the epiphyses takes place, according to M. Flourens, at the natural duration of life is five times 20 years. As a necessary consequence of the prolongation of life to which M. Flourens assures man he is entitled, he modifies very considerably his different ages. I prolong the duration of infancy, he says, up to ten years, because it is from nine to ten that the second dentition is terminated. I prolong adolescence up to 20 years, because it is at that age that the development of the bones ceases, and consequently, the increase of the body in length. I prolong youth up to the age of 40 because it is only at that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. After 40 the body does not grow, properly speaking; the augmentation of its volume, which then takes place, is not veritable organic development, but a simple accumulation of fat. After the growth, or more exactly speaking, the development in length and bulk has terminated, man enters into what I call the period of invigoration, that is—when all our parts become more complete and firmer, our functions more assured and the whole organism more perfect. The period lasts to 65 or 70 years; and then begins old age which lasts for 30 years.

A Capital Hit.

The best thing we have heard this year, in a political way, occurred at Meadville a few days since.—One of the Black Republican editors of that rural town who, last year was very hostile to the Pope, and fully persuaded that "Americans ought to rule America," met a German acquaintance in the street, and accosted him something in this wise:

"Well, John, I suppose you are going to give Fremont a vote this year."

John studied a moment, and cocking one eye, as much as to say, "do you see anything green there," replied that he had no vote to give Fremont

"Why, how is that?" queried our editor friend.

"Because," replied John, "I haven't been here long enough."

"Not long enough? Why how long have you been here?"

"Oh, about ten years."

"Well," persisted the Fremonter, "that is long enough to entitle you to a vote."

"Oh, I know," said the man with the "sweet German accent," "that I have been here long enough to vote for Buchanan; but it requires a German to reside here twenty-one years to make him a legal voter for Fremont."

Just about that time the editor in "pursuit of voters under difficulties," had particular business in his office.—*Erie Observer.*

A Rebuke Admirably Spoken.

The Memphis Bulletin, neutral, but with undisguised proclivities towards Mr. Fillmore, after noticing the handsome conduct of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in saying that it was no part of his mission in the present canvass to heap personal abuse on Mr. Fillmore—a noble example, which we are glad to see is very generally followed by the leading organs and speakers of the Democratic side—thus speaks of the opposite course of conduct on the part of Mr. Buchanan's opponents in the South:

We wish we had, as a pendant to this, an equally signal example of sheer justice to Mr. Buchanan, from his political adversaries. But we regret to say that, in general, the presses and speakers opposed to Mr. Buchanan are adopting a tone of language and a tenor of sentiment as regards him, which cannot fail to recoil upon themselves, and to prove a disadvantage rather than a help to the election of Mr. Fillmore. It is idle to pretend that Mr. Buchanan is not entitled to the respect of his countrymen as a ripe, experienced statesman, who has rendered a long and distinguished service to the Republic. He is an old man, who has grown gray in the public service, without one blot upon his personal integrity or private honor. His patriotism has never been impeached, and cannot be. In most, if not all, the questions which have divided the country, we have differed from him. In the position he now stands before the country, as the representative of a party to which we have always been opposed—and especially as the representative of a principle avowed in the Ostend Conference, giving countenance to the spirit of aggression and acquisition already too rife in our land—there is much to render his elevation to the Chief Magistracy undesirable to us. There is but one extreme contingency in which we could give him our suffrage—as a dernier resort to escape the domination of pure sectionalism. But, while thus radically differing from Mr. Buchanan in the domestic policy which he would inaugurate, we freely concede to him, in this crisis of our public affairs, the conservatism of a broad nationality of principle and sentiment, and a fidelity to the Constitution which might be implicitly relied upon.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The following States will hold their elections previous to the contest for the Presidency:

Vermont	Sept. 2	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
California	Sept. 4	Ohio	Oct. 14
Maine	Sept. 8	Indiana	Oct. 14
Florida	Oct. 6	South Carolina	Oct. 14

The State election in Illinois for Governor and Congress, it will be seen, take place November 4th, the same day as the election for President.

Dickens and Chadband.

BY "SMOKER."

Some six months after the appearance of "Bleak House"—the most delightful and widely-read of Dickens' later novels—a reverend gentleman presented himself at the residence of the distinguished author, and desired to see him.

"He is not at home to any one, sir," replied the servant, with rather a smile in the right corner of his mouth.

"Convey my card, Oh youth! to this Mr. Dickens, and I shall await thee here;" saying which the reverend individual composes himself with a deep sigh and a glance heavenward.

The servant returns, with a manner indicating great curiosity, and tells the visitor that Mr. Dickins is in.

"Mr. Chadband!" gasps out the author, as the reverend gentleman presents himself.

"Do I see Dickens?" exclaims a hollow voice; "do I behold Dickens? do I view Dickens? do I contemplate Dickens? do I look on Dickens?" Here the voice pauses, and the visitor wipes his perspiring forehead, and looks calmly and saintedly at the author of Pickwick and Nicholas Nickleby.

Dickens sits helplessly, like Jo, at Sargeby's, when Chadband had him in hand, and gasps out a faint reply, and desires to know what Mr. Chadband wants.

"What do I want? what do I desire? what do I wish? I wish to know, I wish to be informed, I wish to be told, why you used my sainted name—why you used my sainted office—why you used my sainted calling, for the mirth of sinners, and to the damage of the holy cause of Terewth?"

Not a word could the author of Bleak House articulate. He was petrified with astonishment. "I am in the house of a novel writer," exclaimed Mr. Chadband in continuation, appealing at the same time to some Divine power in the ceiling. "I am in the habitation of the worldly, I am in the dwelling of mirth, I am in the tents of the wicked, I am under the roof of the romancer. Ah! the place of residence of one who maketh worldly books."

Here Mr. Chadband's feelings became entirely too strong for him, and he remained silent, his eyes fixed on the ceiling and his hands folded meekly and devoutly before him. This gave Dickens time to collect his thoughts and renew his previous inquiry. He learned officially from the visitor that there was an actual live Chadband, who, for and in consideration of the use of his name as aforesaid in Bleak House, requested a certain number of those bits of paper and pieces of metal, which, as Mr. Skimpole remarked, the world called money. If the said damages were not settled, Mr. Chadband informs the author that he will soon hear of a case in the courts of law and equity, more wonderful than Jaryndyce and Jaryndyce, to wit: Chadband vs. Dickens.

The author thinks it best to close the unexpected and exceedingly embarrassing case at once, by paying the amount demanded, which he does by a check on his banker. Chadband receives it with a manner expressive of forbearance, forgiveness and benevolence, and signs the release of his right to damages with tears in his eyes. As he retires he bestows his blessing on the house and household, and walks meekly and quickly into the streets. Dickens falls back in his chair, exhausted absolutely by astonishment.

Now, no story is complete without a moral or a point, which is the same thing. The whole thing was a sham. The author was regularly taken in. The affair was an artful dodge done up by a Yankee from away down East, near the State of Maine, who crossed the Atlantic expressly to do it.

One Who Died Without Living.

M. Paul Legrand died at Dijon, Burgundy, recently, at the age of 70, leaving the following memoir, whereby he proves he has not lived:

All that is suffering, sorrow, ennui, despair, desire, regret, should be deducted from life, because we should ourselves have deducted it, had heaven permitted. When three years old, I was weaned; at six I could speak but badly; at seven I split my skull; at nine I was cured. I must, therefore, extract nine years from my existence; for surely to drink a nurse's sour milk, not to speak, or badly, and to split one's skull, is not living. At the age of nine I began my studies. Owing to my cracked skull, my head was a hard one, and I proved stubborn to tuition. I required two years' labor to spell the alphabet. I was indebted to letter Z alone for about four-score hundred lashes; the other twenty-three letters made a complete martyr of me. At the age of twelve I could read, but my body was mangled with alphabet scars. An attempt was made to teach me Latin, and I lost my French in the experiment. At fifteen I knew nothing at all, and a forced diet of bread and water had reduced me to the condition of a skeleton. Six years more had therefore to be deducted. At sixteen my father made me a notary's clerk. There commenced a new species of martyrdom. I got up at six, swept the office, lighted the stove, was drubbed by the taller clerks, and my father, overwhelmed with complaints about me, deprived me of my dinner. This life I led for five years, and from my life I will positively deduct them.

At twenty my father, quite disgusted with his son, put me on board a ship at Cherbourg. I washed the decks, climbed up the top-mast, mended the sails, and received thirty lashes a day upon my back. This was endured for four years. At twenty-four my father made me a haberdasher. I married Ma'm'selle Ursule Devousins, a turner's daughter; her portion consisted of thirty thousand livres, mortgaged upon a sugar estate at St. Domingo. The day after the wedding I found that my wife had a wooden leg, made by my father-in-law, the turner. The poor woman made a thousand apologies for her infirmity, and I pardoned her out of regard to her marriage portion The St. Domingo blacks rose against the whites, burned the marriage portion, and the wooden leg was all that was left to me.

At thirty I lost my wife in consequence of scrofulous disease. I spent six years of marriage, repenting every minute. I therefore deduct these six years from my life Having, as everybody else, slept a third part of my life, I deduct twenty-four years of sleep, and I am below the right reckoning, for I was a great sleeper. A year lost, adding minute to minute in searching for the keys of my desk, which I was constantly mislaying. Does one live when one looks for a key? Three years lost in having myself shaved, powdered, &c.; five years in suffering with toothache, two inflammations of the chest, with relapses and convalescence. Three years lost in saying, "What's o'clock?" "we have bad weather to-day;" "how do you do?" "how is your lady?" "I have a bad cold;" "Marlborough s'en va-t-en guerre—what mud in the street—what a winter this year?" Six months lost in having the mud brushed off one, and six in brushing one's hat. One year of endurance of the entire acts of the theatre. One year lost in listening to the modern dram

The Demon Shark.

A calm fell on the ocean,
The ship stood still at sea,
No wavy track lay at her back,
No foam upon her lee;
Full ten good fathoms downward,
Man's eye might pierce the deep,
All life seemed dead, the air like lead,
And Death himself asleep!

So it was all the weary day,
But ere came down the dark,
A seaman's cry was heard on high,
"He comes—the demon shark!"
From out the twilight bottom
We saw the monster rise,
A living grave amid the wave,
A grave with hellish eyes!

He came to gape for corses;
For in his caverns dim,
Fierce Fever's voice he heard rejoice,
And bid a feast for him.
So one by one in hammocks,
With shot to sink them low,
A prayer was said above the dead,
And then we let them go!

Down went the corses one by one,
Down, down into the dark,
And after them more fierce than death,
Sank down the demon shark.
Our hearts were filled with hatred,
For ere the sun had set,
A bloody coil began to boil
Up from the depths of jet.

At night we heard a rushing
As of wind amid the wave,
It was the monster gambolling
Upon our seaman's grave;
So we took another body,
And hurl'd it in the main,
But never more along that shore,
Saw we that Shark again.

Romantic Story—Another Female in Male Attire.

Considerable excitement was created at Rockfish village, North Carolina, about eighteen months ago, by the mysterious disappearance of a young lady, who it was afterwards concluded was dead. She has since turned up in a very unexpected manner, as the following letter in the Fayetteville North Carolinina will show The writer says:

A year and a half passed by. The occurrence of Marinda's fate began to be obliterated from the mind; those friends who mourned for her laid aside their weeds and had resigned her as lost forever.

Let us now go back to the eventful night of her disappearance, and learn the true fate of our romantic heroine.

It appears she became dissatisfied with her condition, for some cause unnecessary to detail, and left her boarding-house while all beneath its roof were buried in profound slumber; and for fear of being seen by some one in the village, she took the path leading up the margin of the pond, passing by the beach near its head, and thence through the woods to the main road. She found herself at daylight some distance off, and determined, in order to conceal her identity, *to doff the attire of a woman*, and assume *that of the sterner sex*. An opportunity soon offered, for seeing at a farm house near by a pair of pantaloons and some shirts hanging on the fence, she managed to secure them, and at once appropriated them to her own use. In this disguise she travelled on to Bennetsville, S. C., where she procured work as a boy, and diligently applied herself for several months without exciting the least suspicion as to her sex. Her associates were with the males of the village, and though she frequently went with the boys to the river to wash, she never could be induced to go in herself, always volunteering to watch the clothes while they were bathing.

Work becoming a little scarce, John (for that was her assumed name) left Bennetsville and went to Cheraw, where she labored for two or three months, until she procured funds enough to take her to Charleston. In that city she was taken sick with fever, and though under skillful medical attendance, she managed to preserve her *incognito*.

Johnfinally, like the moth to the candle, ventured too near her old range, and was discovered, first, as one of the operatives of a factory in Fayetteville, by some of those who had known Miranda at Rockfish. Finding herself suspected, she left, and hired herself to an old bachelor some miles from town, doing faithful man service on the farm and about the house, sleeping with the crusty old fellow at night without his suspecting what kind of a bed fellow he had, until curiosity brought her to town to hear the discussion between Bragg and Gilmer, when she was again met by some of her old acquaintances, and fully recognized as Marinda, the lost maiden of Rockfish village.

Marinda has promised to assume the appropriate costume of her sex, though she says that the men have much more fun than the women; that it will be hard for her hereafter to sit and listen to the everlasting gossip of the girls, since she has mingled with the men, attended the elections and tax-gatherings—become interested in politics—heard the candidates, and been hugged and treated so well by them.

London Streets in Shakspeare's Time.

The Elizabethan streets were filled by itinerant salesmen, many of whose trades have long since passed away; charlcoal sellers from the country, buyers of old lace, sellers of hot peas, and Irish applemongers. The open stalls were piled with rapiers and targets, and Italian armor and poignards, and silk points and ruffs, and feathers, roses for shoes, scarfs, and a thousand other articles of finery now mouldering in quiet country vaults, and treasured here and there with wrong dates attached to them in the wardrobes of old show mansions. The paths were filled by jostling servingmen, French pages, and watermen, and wounded soldiers from the Dutch wars, Spanish gallants, Greek merchants, and here and there an astrologer or an alchemist come out for a moment to breathe a purer air than the poisonous atmosphere of his cellar or his turret, that reeked with fuming mercury. There were actors and bearwards, masters of fence, bullies, and gentlemen pensioners, and gay citizen's wives and *bona robas*, and falconers all bright, colored, shifting, motley, and picturesque. There was no dull monotony and stereotype of dress, face, and manner, but a never ending variety, shifting and brilliant as the dyes of a kaleidoscope. There were beards of all classes and professions—the spruce, the pointed, the round, gray, black, and cream colored. All dress marked class; the prentice passes with his round cap and truncheon; the citizen with his trimmed gown and gold chain; the noble with his silk cloak and scented doublet, gold spurs, and spangled feather; the needy adventurer with his rusty sword and greasy buff, or half Indian robe; the scrivener with his rusty black coat and unfailing bag; the divine with his cassock and his bands; the yeoman with his unbarked staff; and the court lady rolling by in her ponderous gilded coach.

THE SPIRIT RAPPERS.—The editor of the Philadelphia Mercury recently attended a Spirit (not liquid, but ethereal) Circle. He thus describes the closing scene:

After a recess of ten or fifteen minutes, the medium again went into the 'state,' and wrote out—

'The First man is present. He addresses you from the Celestial Sphere.'

'Is that you, Adam?'

'Adam was my name in the flesh.'

'Will you please to favor me with correct answers to a few simple questions?'

'Propound them.'

'Where was the Garden of Eden located?'

'*In Kansas.*'

'Was Eve an obedient 'helpmeet?'

'She was beguiled by the serpent—after that a perfect devil in petti—I mean fig leaves.'

'In what part of the world was the tower of Babel erected?'

'In White county, Indiana, near Wolf Mound.'

'Who were the parents of Cain's wife?'

This question clapped the climax. The table at which were seated suddenly turned a summersault—capsized and extinguished the lamp—upset the medium and the maiden lady—and amid the wreck of furniture and the crash of glass, I made my exit through the back door and rushing down a dark alley, gained the street, minus my *right* coat tail, which I *left* in the mouth of the bull dog in the yard.

THE CLOSING EVENTS OF CONGRESS.—The National Intelligencer, commenting upon the closing events of Congress, says:

"On a visit to the Capitol yesterday we found on the clerk's table no fewer than *sixteen* enrolled bills, which had received the signature of both the presiding officers, but, for want of time before the expiration of the hour for closing the session, did not receive the signature of the President of the United States; and there were *nine* other bills which had passed and been *enrolled*, but not in time to be signed by the presiding officers of two Houses. These bills will doubtless become laws at the next regular session, if they do not at the approaching extra one; but the delay, in either case, is a grievance, and may in some cases prove ruinous to those for whose just claims they were intended to provide."

The bill to grant bounty land to privateers in the war of 1812, did not, we beleieve, pass the Senate.

Mr. Fillmore's Chances.

It is exceedingly amusing to one in the least conversant with the true state of parties to read some of the know-nothing organs printed away down South. She *sang froid* with which they calculate Mr. Buchanan out of the race, and Mr. Fillmore into the white House, approaches almost to the sublime of the the ridiculous. We were struck with the following paragraph in the Texas State Times. We are a great admirer of the Major's gallantry as a soldier, but we would not give much for his judgment in political matters after reading this extract:

"The news from the the North and East is very discouraging to the democrats. A letter has been received by Captain H. E. McCulloch, from Major Ben. McCulloch, now in Washington city, representing the chances of Mr. Buchanan's success as very uncertain—nay, almost hopeless."

Now, there may be some know-nothing in Texas green enough to think with the Major, but they are exceedingly few and far between in this part of the world, and everywhere else yet heard from.

THE QUIZZING GLASS.—The Rev. Mr. M——, a Scotch minister of some note, was one day walking through the streets of Edinburgh, dressed in his rough country clothes, when a young lady, the leader of the troop of fashionable belles, surveyed him through her quizzing glass rather more curiously than he thought consistent with female delicacy. Seeming suddenly to recognize her, he walked up to her briskly, and seizing her by the hand, with the familiarity of an old acquaintance, accosted her with:

"My dear Marie, how do you do? how left you your worthy father and venerable mother, and when did you come to town?"

All this was expressed with the rapidity and energy of an old and familiar, and with an air of equality a little savoring of superiority. The astonished fair one had not time to withdraw her hand, and said with some alarm.

"You are mistaken, sir!"

"What!" he replied, "is it possible, my dear that you do not know me?"

"Indeed, I do not sir."

"Neither do I you," said the parson. "Good morning, madame." And making a ceremonious bow, he walked away.

She was perfectly cured of quizzing strangers in the street.—*Salem Register.*

☞ Gen. O'Donnell, the Prime Minister of Spain, is, as his name indicates, of Irish descent. His family progenitors came to Spain about the middle of the last century. His father attained the rank of Count d'Abispol. Leopold was his second son, and the Count obtained for him a place in the army as Sous Lieutenant. In the war of the succession, in 1833, he was rapidly promoted, and finally attained the rank of General of Division. His family all took sides with Don Carlos, he alone choosing the cause of the young Queen Isabella. Two of his brothers lost their lives in that war. O'Donnell rendered the Regent Queen Christina invaluable service by his military skill, and always stood high in her good graces, but was forced to leave the country in 1840, when the reaction came. He came back to Spain and was made Captain General of Cuba. On his return from Cuba he was chosen member of the Senate and made General-in-Chief of the Cavalry. Murillo's Cabinet put him out of favor and he joined the opposition. Now he is again in power, and neither friends nor foes seem to know what to expect from him.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1855, 9,624,282 pounds of domestic manufactured tobacco, valued at $1,486,075, were shipped from the United States to foreign ports The largest portion was sent to Canada, viz: 1,858,806 pounds. The shipments to England amounted to 1,779,419 pounds, and to British Australia 1,189,264. Less than 75,000 pounds was exported to France. During the same period 1,065,681 pounds manufactured tobacco, "other than snuff and cigars," and the "growth and produce of foreign countries," were exported from the United States to foreign ports, the heaviest shipment being to Brazil, viz: 734,031 pounds. The *imports* of foreign manufactured tobacco, "other than snuff," &c., during the said fiscal year, amounted to only 139,950 pounds, of which 62,422 pounds were from New Grenada, and 31,972 pounds from China. The imports of cigars amounted to 376,019 M., valued at $3,438,997; of snuff, 22,359 pounds, valued at $4,729; and unmanufactured tobacco, 4,363,104 pounds, valued at $614,076. Only 14,331 M. of the cigars were reshipped.

A RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The Russian government is about to despatch a scientific expedition to circumnavigate the globe, the direction of which has been confided to one of the most distinguished officers of the Russian navy. This will be the thirty-ninth voyage round the world the Russians have made since 1803. The first took place under the command of Capt. Krusenstern, in the corvette Nadejda, between 1803 to 1806. The most celebrated voyages, after that of Krusenstern, were those of Golvine in the Diane, from 1807 to 1809; Lazareff in the Souvarow, from 1813 to 1816; Kotzebue, in the Rurik, from 1815 to 1818; Vassilieff, in the Decouverte, 1819 to 1822; Wrangel, in the Helene, from 1825 to 1827; Lutke, in the Senidvine, from 1826 to 1829; and Schantz, in the Amerique, from 1834 to 1836. The last was that performed by Neveskoi, in the Baikhall, from 1848 to 1851. All the officers who commanded these vessels have become admirals in the imperial navy. The present squadron, which will be composed of two corvettes, is to leave Cronstadt in September next.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1856.—This long expected comet was seen in the South of Ireland, on the 30th ult. The Dublin Observer says:

"It had then the appearance of a globe of fire as large as a good-sized orange, with a broad tail of light, extending about 18 inches from the body. The two gentlemen watched it for an hour, and the watchman on the weir observed it also. On Thursday night they all saw it again. It rose a few moments later, presenting the same appearances, and was high in the heavens at half-past 11 o'clock, when they went home. At that hour one of the gentlemen pointed it out to his sister. Last night, from the same place, the same persons again saw it rise about twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, and then it first occurred to one of them (our informant) that it might be a comet. He ceased to watch it about midnight, but the watchman observed it up to half-past 1 o'clock this morning. It did not seem so large as on the previous nights, but still far exceeded the most brilliant form in which the planet Jupiter has ever been beheld."

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.—Whether the ancient smoke is the question which is now occupying all the learned minds of France and Germany.—Some pipes have been found among other antiquities, and all Europe will soon be flooded with pamphlets upon the question whether the Romans, the Celts, the Ostrogaths, &c., blew their clouds like modern beings, and what was the weed used besides hemp seed. It seems inhaling the sedative qualities of hemp, as it burnt on a flat stone, was at one time the small vice of society. In modern times, hemp has become a favorite remedy for some of the larger crimes against society.

DISEASE OF THE HEART.—This is the term which covers various organic and functual derangements of the heart itself, or its immediate appendages, such as the pericardium, or aorta. The ossification of the aorta is evidence of the decay and running down of the clock work of the system. Although it is something which should never attack one till he is well advanced in years, yet of late it has become common, as well as paralysis, in middle age and youth. Are we all living too fast, and hastening the period of life? Let any one threatened by this disease keep calm, temperate, industrious and good natured.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—We learn that a mail rider by the name of Currier or Currie, was arrested and imprisoned in Dallas on Monday last, for robbing the mail between Newoton and Yorkville. He confessed the fact and told how he succeeded in getting the letters out, and that he had purloined drafts and half notes, which he burnt—the whole bills he had used. He states that the mail rider from Lincolnton to Morganton had told him he had been robbing the mail and suggested to him to do so too. The plan adopted to get the letters out, as they had no key, was to pull the packages between the steeples. The other rider will also be arrested.

THE CROPS.—We are glad to learn from gentlemen who have recently passed over the North Carolina Rail Road, and through the country West of Salisbury, that the corn crop though undoubtedly bad, is not such a total failure as we have been lead to suppose. The recent abundance of rain in that section has doubtless materially improved the prospect.

Fay Observer.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF HOG.—Mr. Townsend, of Lynn, Mass., is the possessor of the largest quantity of animated pork, in one lump, in Massachusetts, if not the New England States. He has a Hog, twenty months old, which weighs 1075 pounds, with a girth of six feet and eight inches. His length from the tip end of his snout to the tip end of his tail is seven feet and a half, and his length from the tip end of his tail to the tip end of his nose is precisely seven feet and six inches, tailors' tape measure.

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.—OUR ARRANGEMENTS for Fall and Winter will enable us to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to the purchasers of SUPERIOR CLOTHING AND DRESS ARTICLES. Mr. Baldwin is now in New York selecting from the newest importations for the trade, and will give his attention for some weeks to getting up such a stock of Clothing as can only be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

OUR CUTTER being in New York, will give us advantages over any previous season in the way of selecting the choicest materials. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

The stock of UMBRELLAS will be one of the largest ever opened in Wilmington, and are bought exclusively for cash. COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it at least 10 per cent. to their advantage to buy of us.

An examination will be all that is necessary to satisfy judges of staples and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Proprietors of the City Clothing Store,
Aug. 22—297-3td&w1t 38 Market street.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.

Aug. 26, 1856—d&w-1w

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it, and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon Street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS Aug. 26.—1wd&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stiles, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

THE FAYETTEVILLE CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Principal of the DONALDSON ACADEMY, announces that the Institution will be opened on Wednesday, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 28, 1856.—302-1w—52-Im. [Herald ltd—1tw

SUGARS AND BACON.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners Exchange and Pedee,
60 Bbls. Refined Sugars;
3 Hhds. P. R. Sugars;
2 Boxes Loaf do.;
1 Bbl. Syrup;
7 Hhds. Bacon (Sides and Shoulders;)
20 Bbls. Flour;
20 Do. Rectified Whisky;
20 Cases Claret Wine;
¼ Cask extra Port Wine;
10 Cases Lemon Syrup.
For sale at the lowest prices for cash, by
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND,
Aug. 25, 1856. No. 20 Market street.

NOTICE

HAVING SOLD THE ENTIRE STOCK OF LIQUORS and Wines, of the late firm of Jones & Foyles, to Thos. C. Craft, Esq., I have still on hand and will sell at cost, for cash, a fine lot of SEGARS, TOBACCO, TEA, and other articles in the Grocery line, too tedious to mention.

I would also say to those having accounts on the Books of the said late Firm, that promises will not pay our notes, and if they do not call within a very few days and settle up, I shall place them in a different position. *The business of the Firm must be settled.* Persons having accounts against the said Firm of Jones & Foyles, or the Subscriber, will please present them. D. M. FOYLES.

Aug. 1, 1856 —280-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DETERMINED ON closing their business in this place, on the first of next October, offer for sale their entire stock of Groceries, &c., low for cash. All orders for goods must be accompanied with the money, otherwise they will not receive attention.

The STORE-HOUSE they now occupy, is for lease for a term of three years, from the first of October, 1856.

All persons indebted to them by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against them, will present the same for payment. HEYER & VONGLAHN.

August 2nd, 1856 281-tf—49-tf

NOTICE.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE 40 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 5 bbls. good old Johnston Whiskey; 5 bbls. Bourbon Whiskey; old Santa Cruz Rum; Wines of all kind; Ale and Porter, fresh and good; Wild Cherry Brandy; 3 bbls. good old Peach Brandy; Holland Gin and Schnaps. Call at No. 48 Market street.

Aug. 13 THOMAS C. CRAFT.

FRESH FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, THIRTY-FIVE BARRELS AS sorted Brands Fayetteville Flour.

We are receiving Fresh Flour every week, and frequently twice a week; that is something worth knowing, as we do not sell sour Flour

Aug. 26, 1856. McCALEB & BUNTING.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooner Myrover, a beautiful assortment of Stationery—White Wove Letter, White Laid Letter, Blue Laid Letter, Blue Wove Letter, Blue Wove Cap, Blue Laid Cap, White Wove Cap, White Laid Cap, White Laid Commercial Note, White Wove Commercial Note, and Blank Books, Memorandums, Pass Books, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books, Packet Books, Ink, Sand, Sand Paper, Pens, Pen Holders, Paper Weights, Bill Files, &c., &c., &c. For sale at WHITAKER'S,

Aug. 26, 1856. 36 Market street.

RETICULES!!!

JUST RECEIVED, this morning, a beautiful assortment of Reticules, Memorandum's (Fancy,) Mouth Glue, Prepared Gum, Money Belts, and a few Blank Books, at WHITAKER'S.

Aug. 25, 1856.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, by Schooner Pedee, this morning, a few boxes School Books. Our stock of School Books is now complete. WHITAKER,

Aug. 26, 1856. 36 Market street.

JULY 10th, 1856.

ALL persons indebted to us for goods purchased last year, are earnestly solicited to call and settle. Our accounts for the present year are made up to July and will be presented during the month, when we hope for a settlement.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

9 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
9 hhds. Western Shoulders; Sugar Cured Hams;
20 bbls. City Mess Pork;
20 bbls. C. Sugar;
40 bags Coffee;
6 hhds. Molasses. Just received and for sale low for cash, at McCALEB & BUNTING'S.

August 12th

MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on the 14th inst., by Harvey Cox, Esq., Mr. WM. PHILIPS to Mrs. SALLY KING, all of Onslow.

Also, on the 21st instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN F JONES, of Lenoir county, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Durant Cox, of Onslow county.

In Duplin county, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. James Sprunt, Colonel C. D. HILL, of Duplin, to Miss MARY J., daughter of Dr. James H. Hicks, of said county.

DIED.

In the city of Charleston, on the 16th inst., JOHN CORBY, aged 67 years; a native of London, and eldest son of Mrs. Martha Sutton, deceased, of this place.

At Wrightsville Sound, at 12 o'clock, M., ISABEL, daughter of Mr. T. Savage, in the 18th year of her age.

In this town, this (Tuesday) morning, JAMES I. BRYAN, Esq., aged 48 years and 9 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 21—Schr. Jenny Lind, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to Willard & Curtis; with corn and oats.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

22—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

IN BELOW—Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Aug. 22—Schr. Rhoda & Buelah, Robbins, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Pedee, Rogers, from New York, to J. H. Fianner; with mdze.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

23—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr Mary Abigail, Morse, from Little River, to George Harris; with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Piver, from Jacksonville, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Aug. 23—Steamer Henrietta, Southall, from Green's Landing, to Master.

24—Schr. Exchange, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.

Schr Mary Abigail, Morse, from Little River, to George Harris; with naval stores.

Barque Orlando, Chase, from Boston, to Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smitnville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

AT QUARANTINE—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, from Charleston, to J. R. Blossom.

Aug. 25.—Brig Sheet Anchor, Cunningham, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Aug. 27—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Hughes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Aug. 27—Schr. Midyett, Payne, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn and oats.

Schr. Iowa, Babbitt, from Hyde county, to D. Pigott; with corn.

Schr. Lavinia, Rumley, from Washington, N. C., to J. M. Stevenson; with corn.

Brig Olive, Pettigrew, from New York, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

28—FROM QUARANTINE—Schr Lilly, Francis, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

Aug. 21.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

22.—Steamer Scottish Chief, Guthrie, for Baltimore, by John Banks.

Barque James Smith, Bates, for Cayenne, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Mott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 10,000 bushels wheat.

Aug 22—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wataugua, Midyett, for New York, by J. M. Stevenson; with naval stores.

23—Br. Brig Triumph Atkinson, for St. John's N. B., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Aug. 23—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

25—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont; with mdze.

Aug. 26—Brig Mary McRae, Bramhall, for Salem, Mass., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Aug. 26—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Henrietta, Southall, for Elizabethtown, by Master.

Steamer Southerner, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Allen.

Aug. 28—Schr. Lavinia, Rumley, for Washington, N. C., by J. M. Stevenson; with flour and salt.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Public that he has quit keeping Boarding House in the town of Swansboro', Onslow county.

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-4t R. S. McLEAN.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.

The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. W. J. CAMERON,

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 20TH inst., a Dark Bay Horse. Said horse is about 15 hands high, blind in one eye, paces well, and was raised in Orange. Any person giving any information of, or taking up said horse, will be liberally rewarded.

JANE HERRING.

Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., Aug. 29th, 1856.—52-3w

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.

REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

REMOVAL AND NEW STOCK OF FINE GOODS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they intend REMOVING their principal establishment from their present stand, No. 28 North Water street, to their new stand, No. 13 MARKET STREET, where, in addition to their present large and carefully selected stock of Goods, they will open on or about the 15th of September an entire new and fresh stock, purchased by one of themselves in the Northern cities, with especial reference to the wants of this community. Their stock will consist of DRY GOODS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., in fact a general assortment suited to the town and country trade, which they will sell wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be afforded by any other house in the business.

They would call especial attention to their Ready-made Clothing, which is all manufactured for themselves, and under their own supervision, and which they can warrant as faithfully gotten up, and calculated to give full satisfaction to purchasers.

One of the partners will leave for the North about the 20th inst., to purchase goods. It is very desirable to obtain as much money as possible by that time, and they trust that those indebted to them will make it convenient to settle their accounts by that time, in whole or in part.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance and increase of the same, being determined by moderate charges and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. WEILL & ANATHAN.

Aug. 13, 1856. 2wdlmw

DENTAL PRACTICE

HAS FOR FIFTEEN years been exclusively attended to by the subscriber.

Our treatment is such, that the teeth are put in a state of life preservation, and free from pain.

After much study, invention and practice, we have attained to the very difficult art of stopping with gold, the decayed cells in the crowns of teeth, so solid and beautiful that the initials of the name may be engraved on them.

If practice gives skill and art, then perhaps, we can extract a tooth as easy and carefully as the case admits.

Particular attention is given to removing Tartar from, and polishing the teeth, that they are much benefited and elegant.

Those who may prefer upper front artificial pivot teeth, which are more beautiful, comfortable and healthy than artificial teeth on plates, we will be happy to wait upon.

Persons who may wish to retain their teeth, so that they can properly masticate and taste food, and be free from pain, will do well to give us an early call.

We have, and still shall elicit the commendations of our patrons. K. SPENCER.

June 11, 1856.—[237-3w

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A FEW pair elegant French Lace Curtains;
Embroidered Muslin do;
Robinett Mosquito Netting, white and colored, with Tassels to match;
500 pieces Common Mosquito Netting;
Furniture Fringes;
10, 11 and 12-4 Sheetings—cheap;
Table Cloths and Table Diaper;
Towels and Towelling; with a great variety of Marseilles Allendale, Turkish and French Dimity Quilt, will be sold at bargains, by HEDRICK & RYAN.

May 12th.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!—50 bags extra Rio Coffee;
10 matts Brown Java; just landed. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.20	@	23
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.28	@	32
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11½	@	12½
St Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ₱ lb.	.00	@	00
CORN MEAL, ₱ bush	00	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ₱ doz	.20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	.40	@	45
FISH, ₱ bbl			
Mullets	.0 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00
do. No. 3	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ₱ bbl.			
Family	.8 50	@	8 75
Extra	.8 00	@	8 25
Superfine	.7 50	@	7 75
Fine	.0 00	@	7 25
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			
Corn	.61½	@	62½
Oats	.0	@	35
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow	.85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.	.3¾	@	4¼
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	.90	@	1 00
N. River	.70	@	75
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd	.4½	@	00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	.85	@	95
do. fm store	1 25	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ₱ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.38	@	42
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do. Apple	.50	@	55
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds

E WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

AGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1856.

The Country.

This morning we feel little like engaging in any merely political discussions, as such are generally understood. We have no taste for combatting the little quirks and quibbles which form the capital of the opposition. They are too flimsey to engage the attention at a time like this. It is none of the thousand imaginary *crises* of which we have heard, which is now upon us. It is something real, tangible, portentous. The wheels of government are stopped dead still. The means to enforce the laws and protect the country is denied to the executive, unless with the grant of those means is combined a proviso that the President shall leave unenforced certain laws that he is sworn to enforce, and do certain things contrary to the Constitution and his oath of office. This, we say, is revolution, and the effects of such a course are forcibly pointed out in the President's message.

The country is threatened, the constitution endangered. Can the one be protected, the other saved inviolate? These are questions which remain to be solved, and their solution must soon come, for that solution depends upon the action of Congress. On the one side—the side of the Constitution—stand the Democratic President and Senate. On the other—the side of revolution—stands the Republican House. The issue has come, and what Southern man can waver in his desire that the victory should remain with the President and Senate?

Two weeks ago we might, as partizans, have desired that Mr. Fillmore should remain in the field to divide and distract the Northern Abolition cohorts. Now, we would much rather that the issue should be made plainly and directly and unmistakeably. If there are not enough men at the North to adhere to the Constitution on its own merits, and for itself, and to oppose fanaticism and lawlessness because of their aversion to such things, we want to know it, for any triumph obtained by mere division of our enemies, would only be a postponement of the evil day which would then be bound to come. If the present House of Representatives really represent the feeling and determination of the North, then the Union is not worth five years purchase—that is—a Union of equality, as provided for in the Constitution, and we cannot believe that there is any considerable party at the South that would counsel submission to insult and the acknowledgment of inferiority, with all the evils that beset a conquered people.

When, two years ago or less the wild wave of Know Nothingism was sweeping over the North and the Democracy was prostrated before it, how rapturously was each fresh advance hailed by the opponents of Democracy at the South. With what gusto did they publish each fresh "Know Nothing victory." Yet that wave bore into place and power the present traitorous majority of the House of Representatives. It prostrated the Democracy and now threatens to prostrate the Constitution and the Union. And this is the national party that is to save the Country, the party that has risen upon the ruins of the Whig and Democratic party! This is the party to which Mr. Fillmore and General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs belong and it is saving the Country fast.

Why, Mr. Fremont is the candidate of the "North Americans" in solemn conclave assembled, and several of the papers at the North that think the Know Nothing tack will pay best have his name at the head of their columns as the "American" candidate, rather than as the Republican candidate.

In the pass to which things are now reduced we say most emphatically that if the supporters of Mr. Fillmore or any great number of them are of that class that sympathises sufficiently with Mr. Fremont and the unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of his party, as to go over to him in the event of Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal, then it is much better that they should do so at once. They are not to be relied on in any case. No mere surface work is of any use now. The real test is this—Are the majority of the *people* of the United States in favour of the Union as it should be and the Constitution as it was made and designed to be? If they are not, the thing is up and there is no use in deceiving ourselves or others about it. As things stand, every body knows that the appeal must be made from the Northern representatives to the Northern *people*. If the latter are unsound upon this matter, then the sooner we prepare for the enevitable result the better—the Southern Legislatures must be called together and measures taken for the public safety. We say emphatically that the Constitution, if not supported by the hearts and heads of those who live under it, is only so much waste paper, and no longer affords any protection to our rights or honor.

The Northern Free-Soil papers have commenced telling us that the North will do this, that and the other thing, and the Southern organs of Mr. Fillmore tell that if we take our own course—if the South goes united for the man whose election will best secure her interests then the North will take offence at her sectional course and play the deuce with her. Surely things *have* come to a pass.

Don't Break Your Ranks.

The Democrats of this State have won one great victory, but they have another and a greater struggle before them. In a little over two months they will again be called upon to rally at the polls in support of that cause and of those principles which they have so triumphantly vindicated. They have fought the fight of the State—they have yet to do battle for the Union. In the meantime they must rest on their arms, they cannot yet afford to rest on their laurels. Although their antagonists are broken, defeated and dispirited, it should not be forgotten that they may yet derive a species of energy from desperation, and that their rally will be formidable or impotent in proportion to our state of preparation to repel it. We must not leave our work half done. It must be done thoroughly and completely, and, so to speak, in a finished and workmanlike manner. The candidates of the only truly National Convention, representing the only truly national party, ought to receive at our hands even a more flattering vote than that given to our gallant Bragg. Let us show to our enemies at the North that we are not to be deterred from the vindication of our rights and our equality by any threats of going over to Fremont. Let us show to our friends at the North that we deserve that they should be true to our constitutional rights, which we can only do by being true to ourselves. Organize and keep organizing. Work and keep working. Circulate the documents and keep circulating them, and the fourth of November will crown our efforts with an old-fashioned Jacksonian triumph.

WHERE ARE THEY?—We have looked carefully over the votes of the House, during this called session, and we find uniformly the names of Messrs. Branch, Craige, Clingman, Ruffin and Winslow, the Democratic Representatives from this State, recorded upon the side of the Constitution. But the most careful search has failed to show us the names of Messrs Paine, Puryear or Reade, the Know Nothing members, or any one of them. Where are they?—Why are they absent from their posts? Is *this* a time for all these gentlemen to be absent? Is this a time for the representatives of a Southern State to desert their posts? Is this a time for them to pair off with Northern revolutionists? Who will pretend to answer these questions in the affirmative? Will not the people, the State, the whole South demand to know where they are, and why they are absent?

Congress.

From private information derived from passengers in the cars, there is every reason to believe that there was a quorum of both Houses in attendance yesterday in Washington City. There is every reason to suppose that the Army Appropriation bill will be promptly passed. An adjournment can only take place in pursuance of a joint resolution of both Houses, and this time the Senate will agree to no such resolution until the indispensible business of the country has been disposed of. Under the new law for the compensation of members all voluntary absences are deducted from the pay of the members so absent, so that there is every reason to expect a pretty general attendance. We shall no doubt receive the President's message to-morrow. The Black Republican revolutionists will be apt to find their movements somewhat unprofitable. In all probability the extra session will not last over a week. We shall see.—*Daily Journal 22nd inst.*

Congress.

Both Houses met on Thursday, organized and reported their organization and readiness to receive any executive communication, upon which the following Message was received from the President, read in both Houses and ordered to be printed:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its recent session, to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will not longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments, and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded; the consequence of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws; that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordinace at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage, must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence; nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country.

But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with disregard of justice and right most derogatory to the government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants; and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and been guilty of outrages, which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico, incessant activity on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which intest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida; and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government.

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the western plains and the Rocky mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army; the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure; the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment, or contracts; the recall of our forces from the field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers; the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion; and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations, and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution to suspend the joint rule of both Houses, which requires undetermined business of the last session to lie over six days from the commencement of this before it can be taken up, so far as relates to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1857. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 6.

The Standing Committees of the last session were all re-appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Collum, their clerk, announcing that the House had passed a resolution (the Senate concurring,) that such bills as passed both Houses at the last session, and for want of time were not presented to the two Houses for the signatures of their presiding officers, or, having been thus signed, were not presented to the President for approval, be now reported or presented to the President as if no adjournment had taken place. The House resolution was concurred in.

The Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and stated that the House of Representatives was convened in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. A call of the House was answered by 179 members present. Fifty-three members did not answer to their names.

The Standing Committees of the regular session were re-appointed. The resolution about undetermined business passed—the President notified and the message received read, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House took a recess until 2 o'clock. After the recess, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1857. He stated that the bill was the same, with the same Kansas proviso or rider as that which died on Monday last, because of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. He proposed to perfect that proviso by moving to strike out all after the word "provided," and inserting in lieu thereof a proviso which simply restored things in Kansas as they were after the passage of the Nebraska act, wiping out everything that had been done there, and providing for the election of a new Legislature.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected to the bill being reported to the House encumbered with provisoes. Objections being made, the Speaker decided that the bill could not be received, and that the business in order was calling upon the Committees for reports. The Committee on Ways and Means being called upon, reported the bill already submitted by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, contended that the proviso attached to the Army-Appropriation Bill was not germane to the bill, being legislation in an appropriation bill. The speaker decided that the proviso was of a kindred nature with the subject of the bill. Mr. Orr appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 85 to 79. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker then laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting the following letter from the Secretary of War:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1856.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry as to to the balances remaining in the treasury from the last appropriation for the support of the army, I have the honor to state that the obligations already incurred by the government exceed the sum of those balances by about $960,000. It may be proper to add, that a portion of the balances in the treasury, having been appropriated for specific objects, are not available for the support of the army.

The present strength of the army in regiments is over 13,000 officers and men—more than 12,000 of whom are engaged in active field operations, and in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians; the small force not thus employed hold the fortifications which cover the commercial cities and salient points most exposed to a sudden descent by a foreign foe. To disband the troops would subject our frontier settlements to the attacks of a formidable savage enemy, and render our fortifications, which have required years of labor and millions of expenditure to construct, useless for defence in any sudden emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill, striking out the old proviso of the House, and inserting the following:

Provided, That all laws passed by the legislature of the Territory of Kansas be, and the same are hereby, disaffirmed, abrogated, and declared invalid: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the governor of said Territory, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to reorganize the said Territory of Kansas, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," passed May 30th, 1854, as fully and entirely, to all intents and purposes, as if no effort had been heretofore made for that purpose. And the said governor is hereby authorized and empowered to call an election of members of the legislature for said Territory, according to said act, to appoint and prescribe the powers and duties of the judges of such election, and the forms of oaths and returns in relation thereto, and to issue general instructions concerning the same: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at such election unless he shall have been an actual inhabitant of the said Territory for the period of four months, and of the district or precinct in which he may offer his vote, for the period of thirty days immediately preceding such election: *And provided further*, That illegal or fraudulent voting at said election, or false swearing for the purpose of voting at or contesting the same, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by the district courts of said Territory by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. False swearing at, or in relation to, said election, is hereby declared perjury; *And provided further*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of said governor in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and the powers and duties conferred upon him by the said act passed May 30, 1854.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, submitted the point of order that the amendment was not germane to any portion of the bill referred to the committee by the House

The CHAIR sustained the point of order, and declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair; and the question being taken, the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Cobb moved to strike from the bill the original proviso or Kansas rider. The question was taken, and the Committee refused to strike out the proviso—ayes 84, noes 95.

The bill was then reported to the House, read a third time and passed, and at half-past four the House adjourned until next day Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Thus matters stand, apparently without change. The Free Soil majority in the House determined on Revolution, the Senate and Executive equally firm in opposing it. The passage of the bill with the unconstitutional Kansas rider or proviso, would be revolution, for it would change the nature of our government by vesting the whole power in one of its equal and co-ordinate branches. The non-passage of the bill would be revolution by disbanding the Army, depriving the Executive of the means of discharging its constitutional power of enforcing the laws and providing for the safety of the country.

We have heard every now and then of a crisis, when there was no crisis, bnt at last there is a real *bona fide* crisis of a most momentous character. The triumph of the Republican disorganizers in disbanding the army, or in coercing the Government, would be the heaviest blow ever struck against our whole republican system, and one from which it could hardly recover. We have the fullest confidence in the firmness and patriotism of the President and the majority of the Senate. In these, under God, lies the only hope of the country, so far as that hope embraces a constitutional Union. No wonder that the eyes of the country are directed to Washington City.

Where are the fifty-three absentees? We trust that they will shortly be at their posts. This is no time to be away, or to pair off. Every man ought to be there as a man and as a representative, not as a mere party vote.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A gentleman named Churchill Knox, belonging to Pitt county, but recently engaged in business in Brunswick county, arrived here on Saturday afternoon last, and put up at Holmes' Hotel. He was evidently laboring under an advanced stage of consumption. Last evening he retired to his room, and this morning the colored servant, on going in, found him very far gone. Every assistance was called, but he died this forenoon. Mr. Knox, we understand, had no acquaintances here. His brother, who accompanied him this far on his way to Pitt, has returned to Brunswick, probably to arrange some business.

☞ The Democrats had quite a pleasant time of it in Raleigh on Wednesday last, as we learn from the Standard. There were a thousand to fifteen hundred people present. Good speeches were delivered, good eating and drinking were about, good feeling prevailed, much enthusiasm was manifested, a torch-light procession carried appropriate banners and transparencies, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." We notice among the names of those present that of our neighbor of the Commercial, who, being called upon, made a capital speech.

A VENERABLE RELIC FALLEN.—The "Charter Oak" at Hartford, Conn., fell on the morning of the 21st, with a tremendous crash.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We owe an apology to our friends of the *Carolinian* for our neglect to make an earlier notice of their new arrangement; but the fact is, that from some cause, accidental, no doubt, the last issue of that paper did not reach us, and we remained ignorant of the accession which the editoral corps had received in the person of Mr. Wightman, until we saw a notice of the fact in an exchange paper.

In a copy of the Carolinian of the 16th inst., now before us, we find a very well written introductory, over the signature of W. F. Wightman, from which we learn that that gentleman has entered upon the discharge of his duties as joint Editor. We most heartily welcome Mr. Wightman to the corps editorial. We have before had a touch of his quality, from which we feel assured that he will prove a valuable co-worker in the Democratic cause. To him and to his worthy co-partner, we wish the utmost, politically and pecuniarily.

☞ Mr. Love, a member of Parliament and Vice President of the British Board of Trade, who came out passenger in the Canada, is said by the Liverpool Times, to be charged with the arrangement of the Central American difficulties with this country. The general impression appears to be that the Times is incorrect. There seems to be no reason why the matter should be taken out of the hands of Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, who are reported to be progressing harmoniously.

CONGRESS.—Nothing was done in either House on Friday or Saturday. No advance was made towards a solution of the question now pending, nor do we see any great probability of there being anything done. What will be the result of all this no man can tell. Certainly our institutions were never before subjected to so severe a test. Whether they can bear this remains yet to be seen.

☞ The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday morning, at which they determined to adhere to their rejection of the Kansas proviso to the House bill appropriating means for the support of the army, and also that they will remain in session until the business for which the extra session was called shall be transacted.

CURRITUCK.—We have the vote of Currituck—the gain for Bragg is 24. We have now only three counties to hear from—Hyde, Cherokee and Gaston. The gain in Hyde will be little, if anything. In Cherokee and Gaston we anticipate about 500, or perhaps over that.

☞ Hon. David S. Reid will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents, including three volumes of the messages and accompanying documents of the session of 1855-'6; also Gillie's and McRae's Report of the Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili, &c.

☞ All the Democrats in the House voted against the Army-bill with the Kansas rider. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, a Know Nothing orator of the Kenneth Rayner stripe, was the only Southern man who voted for it.

THE GAME THEY PLAY.—It is stated that George W. Youngman, Caleb N. Taylor, S. E. Duffield and J. H. Wells, all Fillmore electors in Pennsylvania, have come out for Fremont. Taylor spoke before the Fremont Club of Waynesburg on the 15th.

Correspondence.

HAW RIVER HOUSE, August 21st, 1856.

Dear Journal:—Having a little leisure, and being just now afflicted with a touch of the *cacathes scribendi*, I have determined to shed a few drops of ink for the benefit (or damage, if you choose,) of your readers. The house at which I am stopping, situated on the left bank of Haw River, is large, airy, and comfortable. It is three stories high, built of brick, and kept by the proprietor, Gen. B. Trollinger, who is a kind and obliging landlord. Attached to the house are conveniences for taking the bath at any temperature. The House commands a fine view of the surrounding neighborhood, and is, on the whole, very delightfully situated and well kept.

The Haw River, which flows hard by, affords an incalculable amount of water power—quite enough to grind up all the wheat produced by the adjacent country. A good deal of this wheat finds its way to Petersburg and Richmond, where it is converted into flour. Wilmington can hardly ever become a competitor with those cities in the milling business, even if steam could compete with water power, for the atmosphere of your town would, in all probability, be found too damp for the purpose. I look forward, however, to the day when the water power of this river being made available, all the wheat of this region will be sent to market as flour. Meantime it behooves Wilmington (which is fifty miles nearer than either Norfolk or Petersburg) to use every effort to strengthen the ties by which she is connected with the back country. Let your men of business, when they can snatch a few days from the drudgery of the counting room, instead of running off to some fashionable rendezvous to drink inspired water and become spectators of the empty frivolities which characterize what is generally termed "fashionable life"; let them, I say, come to the middle country of their own State, breathe its pure atmosphere, drink its delightful water, and shake by the hand its honest yeomanry. Let them form and cultivate the attachments which ought to subsist between the people of the two sections, and they will soon find that policy and pleasure can be united.

Yesterday I learn that the Democrats had quite a jubilation at Raleigh. A good many speeches, some of them very happy, were delivered, and the occasion passed off very delightfully to all concerned. I understand that Mr. Loring, of Wilmington, made an excellent speech. I have seen but few "Americans" since I left home. Really, one would think, from their scarcity, that the country is rapidly becoming depopulated. The *craw-fish* degree is destined to great popularity between this and the November election.

I was very much amused the other day at a conversation which I overheard as I was coming up on the N. C. Railroad, between a distinguished gentleman of the "American" party and another member of that party, who lives away up towards Clingman's District. The former, speaking of the result of the late election, asked his friend what he thought was the reason of the overwhelming defeat they had suffered. "Well, sir," was the reply, after some deliberation, "I think it is owing to the opposition among the people to the principles of the American party." There was the truth candidly spoken. The principles of the Know Nothing Order are odious to a vast majority of the people of the State.

The drought has been severe in this section of country, and the corn crop will fall short one-half. Wagons are now coming a distance of twenty miles to get grinding done at this place.

The N. C. Railroad is one of the most pleasant Roads I ever traveled on. The iron is heavy, weighing sixty-four lbs. to the linear yard, twelve lbs. more than the iron of the W. & W. R. R. The cars are very comfortable and seem to run with much smoothness. The locomotives, too, are very beautiful in appearance. The average speed, including ordinary stoppages, is about fifteen miles per hour. But my letter is getting longer than I had intended, and I will close by writing myself

Yours truly,
VIATOR.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.
Charleston Wednesday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board of Health report that since their last publication some new cases of yellow feaver have occured in the city, but no death.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH
Charleston, Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board report one death from yellow feve for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

☞ A little boy, while writhing under the tortures of an ague, was told by his mother to rise up and take a powder which she had prepared for him. "Powder! powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a smile, "mother, I ain't a gun."

Sampson County.

Below will be found the card of J. C. Slocumb, Esq., an influential old line Whig of Sampson county, and a former candidate of that party for the Legislature. In the present position of affairs Mr. Slocumb feels it to be his duty, as a Southern man, to give in his adhesion to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

We also copy from the Raleigh Standard the card of C. A. Harrison, Esq., another former Whig, but recent Know-Nothing of the same county. It will speak for itself. We agree with the senior editor of the Observer that the "American" party in our State may be regarded as pretty well disbanded:

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—The political aspect of affairs I think is threatening to the best interests of the Southern States and people.

I have acted in opposition to the Democratic party in my county, and am, and shall always be grateful for the support of my fellow citizens with whom I have acted, having been heretofore their candidate for a seat in the Legislature.

I think the time has arrived when every Southern Whig and opponent of the Democracy in the South, is called on (for self protection) to come out *in time* and oppose the election of Fremont. The only way to do this, as I believe, is not to vote for Mr. Fillmore, but to come out openly and support James Buchanan for President.

I hereby publicly declare my intention to do so, and will take some suitable occasion to address my fellow citizens of Sampson on the subject.

August 20th, 1856. J. C. SLOCUMB.

A Card.

I have heretofore been a Whig, and a member of the American party; but I shall vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and shall act for the future with the Democratic party. I shall do this, simply and solely because I believe it to be the only course calculated to preserve the Constitution, to perpetuate the Union, and to protect the property and the lives of the people of my native State against the aggressions of the Black Republicans. I shall do it, not as Whig, or as an American, or as a Democrat—but *as a citizen*, without regard to party associations and party ties.

The American party, which was once national, has ceased to be so. Repeated secessions from it in the free States, during the last twelve months—and secessions from it too because it occupied sound ground on the question of slavery—have left it with but little strength in that quarter, the greater portion of its members having thus merged themselves in the Black Republican organization; while in the South it is well known that it cannot count with *certainty* on even one State.

As highly as I think of Mr. Fillmore, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that he stands no chance to be elected. The contest is between Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of a national party, and Mr. Fremont, the candidate of a sectional party. The election of the former would give security to the country, and would prolong the duration of the Union; the election of the latter would be the death-knell of the Union, and the beginning of troubles and strifes of which no one can foresee the end. Under such circumstances I cannot hesitate as to my course. My pecuniary interests, my affection for my native State, and my respect and reverence for the Constitution and the Union, all call upon me to forget party associations and party pride in this great crisis, and to go with that party which can do most, and which must, indeed, do all that can be effected, to arrest the progress of Abolitionism and save the country.

These are my reasons, for my course, and I have given them frankly. I have thus made them public, because I have been honored with the confidence of both the Whig and American parties; and it is due to my friends in those parties that I should inform them of the course I intend to pursue. No man can, with truth, charge that I am faithless to the American party; for I have ceased to act with it, and shall act with the Democratic party, on an issue and for a purpose far higher and more important than any that could be involved or presented by any party—I mean the issue of *Union* or *Disunion*. I am for the Constitution and the Union; and I shall take that course which, in my judgment, is best calculated to protect the one and save the other. I know that my motives have been questioned, and that many of my former party associates are uttering bitter things against me. I cannot help it—*I must do right*, be the consequences what they may. I part with many of my friends with regret, but I trust before November they will see the issue as I do, and give their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge. To my enemies all I have to say is, I ask no favors and make no concessions. Time will show who is right in this matter, and who wrong.

CHAS. A. HARRISON.

Sampson Co., Aug. 14, 1856.

Arrival of the Africa.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Cunard Steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, three days later than the advices per steamer Baltic, arrived here this evening.

The steamer Fulton arrived out on Friday.

ENGLAND.—Two London firms, Messrs. Pickford & Keen and Messrs. Courtnay, Kingsford & Co., have suspended. Both were engaged in the American trade.

The Mexican bond holders are dissatisfied with the position of their claims, and have resolved to forward a memorial to President Comonfort, requesting him to attend to the matter. They also seek the aid of the British government to enforce their demands, suggesting if relief be not granted that the Americans be invited to purchase the lands and make Mexico pay in cash or territory.

The Venezuelan landholders are also uneasy, and are talking about invoking government interference, suggesting the making of reprisals if found necessary.

The English papers are beginning to take decided interest in the projected telegraphic communication with America. The description of the Huge's instrument is going the rounds of the press.

FRANCE.—The total amount of subscriptions for the sufferers by the inundations amounts to nearly ten millions francs.

SPAIN.—The terms on which Saragossa surrendered to the Queen's troops are not yet known. General Dulce gave passports to France to all who wished them. The troops which took part in the insurrection are to be sent to the Basque Provinces to be reorganized.

All the persons arrested during the disturbances have been released except two.

RUSSIA.—The crops throughout the interior of Russia are said to be excellent.

All the Russian authorities in the Crimea have resumed their functions.

General Menranieff has resigned the command of the army in the Caucassas.

The Czars coronation has now been fixed for the 1st of September.

The Yellow Fever in Brooklyn and Vicinity.

Dr. Ingraham, physician to the Board of Health of Brooklyn, has reported the existence of yellow fever in Greenfield, near Flatbush village and adjoining the city line. A family there had been taken down with it. A building had been erected for the accommodation of the sick, and all persons are forbid bringing yellow fever into Flatbush. The Herald says:

The authorities of Brooklyn have selected French's barn, in the ninth ward, near the Flatbush line, for a dead-house, it having been declared a nuisance in Canton street, where it has been located for years.

The fever was on Tuesday reported as slightly on the increase in Gowanus. The Board of Health have ordered the erection of a fence across Third avenue, at Thirty-sixth street, and all persons will be prohibited from passing or re-passing.

Some excitement was caused on Tuesday by a statement that two of the cases of yellow fever, lately brought to the quarantine hospital from on board the Architect, had the black vomit when they were landed at quarantine, and that notwithstanding this the persons were landed at the steamboat wharf, and brought up through the village to the hospital entrance. Some of those present at the wharf at the time of the landing of these parties begin to be fearfully apprehensive of attack of the fever from the danger of infection to which they were exposed. The first mate of the same vessel from which the above persons were brought, it has been since stated, complained the other day of feeling a little unwell while at the hospital, and he was positively assured by Dr. Harris that he showed the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever, he insisted that he had not, and was permitted to leave and come to New York. On that very night he was taken sick in the city, and next morning sent to the hospital, where he now lies.

Further from Kansas—Attack on Franklin by the Free State Men—Desperate Conflict—Many Killed and Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Advices from Kansas to the St. Louis Democrat explains the attack of the free State men in the town of Franklin as follows:—Parties of Carolinians and Missourians, encamped on Washington creek, having committed various depredations, the Lawrence people sent Mr. Hoyt, a Massachusetts man, to proceed to the Missourians' camp and ascertain the reason of such depredations. Hoyt went unarmed and was taken prisoner and shot dead. The Lawrence men immediately proceeded to attack Franklin and drive the invaders from the Territory, but in consequence of their loss in killed and wounded they returned unsuccessful.

Further advices state that the party of Southerners which left here two days ago for Kansas were attacked between Kansas city and Lecompton by a party of Free Soilers, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Southerners retreated.

August 21.—The Leavenworth Journal of the 17th states that 300 Free Soilers, headed by Mr. Brown, drove a colony of Georgians near Ossawattamie into the Missouri, destroying their property. On the 15th the Treadwell settlement was attacked by 400 Free Soilers. The settlers sent to Governor Shannon for aid. The Governor called upon the troops to go to their aid, and they refused.

A fight occurred on the 14th near Ossawattamie between 200 Free Soilers and twelve pro-slavery men, who were in a fortified position. Twenty Free Soilers were killed and wounded.

On the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by eight hundred of General Lane's men. The United States troops having charge of Governor Robinson, M. Brown, and other prisoners, surrendered without firing a gun. McClures, the editor of the Southern Advocate, and another person, were killed.

It was reported that large bodies were organizing in Missouri; also, that the pro-slavery men intended to burn the town of Lawrence on the 10th.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The following dispatch from St. Louis, brings the latest intelligence from Kansas:

Robinson and other prisoners have been rescued. Governor Shannon and the citizens of Lecompton fled in consequence of an anticipated attack and destruction of the place. Governor Shannon refuses to call out the troops. Nothing is known of Smith's movements.

A battle took place near Ossawattamie, when the abolitionists were repulsed and fourteen killed and sixteen wounded.

Later accounts say that Lecompton has been captured. The patrols are out of ammunition and calling for aid.

Further from Kansas—Preparations for a Battle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It is reported from Kansas that the pro-slavery men are concentrating men arms and ammunition at different points, for the purpose of a general attack on the free-soilers immediately on the adjournment of Congress. Twelve block houses have been built at different points, and well supplied with munitions of all kinds, and garrisoned by Missourians.

Ameeting recently held at Kansas city resolved to send 2,000 men into the territory. A meeting at Lexington had also resolved to send its quota. The border towns of Missouri are intensely excited, and a general muster of Missourians is demanded.

The attack on Franklin by the free-soilers was for the purpose of getting possession of the arms collected there. One block house was captured containing fifty stands of arms and cannon.

Brown's company attacked and burnt the Georgia colony—six men killed. It is reported that Col. Treadway's company were taken prisoners.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore will be interested in studying the following good sayings of Major Donelson, which we find collected together by the Nashville Union:

"In 1850, Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Foote, and other leading men of the Democratic party, supposed that they had the sanction of the Whig party to a compromise which was a final adjustment of the slavery question, and that the obligation to execute the fugitive-slave law impeached no right of the United States, or any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. In less than a year, however, the President of the Compromise (Fillmore) is found *apologizing to the Abolitionists, and solemnly assuring them that their tender consciences ought not to be disturbed, because no slave territory can ever hereafter be admitted into the Union.*"—*A. J. Donelson.*

"If Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, were in the presidential chair, he could not do less than Mr. Fillmore has done to execute the law."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The Executive (Fillmore) allowed the friends of William H. Seward to retain the bulk of Federal patronage."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"It is known to our readers that Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, is a thorough anti-slavery man. He is much belied, even by Abolitionists, if he is not a rabid Abolitionist, and in favor of repeal. Well-substantiated rumor states that Gov. J. succeeded, by a threat of desertion from the next canvass in Pennsylvania, in forcing the President (Fillmore) to sustain Gov. J.'s friends, who are, to all intents, Mr. Seward's friends. Oh! the wickedness of the world."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"We undertake to affirm that there *is* no substantial difference between the opinions of President Fillmore and the Abolitionist Johnston on the subject of the compromise, so far as it contains provisions which are repealable by Congress."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The sanction given to Northern fanaticism by the (Fillmore) administration and its organ in the endorsement of the Albany coalition has done, and will do, more to strengthen the cause of secession than a thousand Rhetts could ever do! We prefer to strike at the guilty parties—at the aggressor rather than him who resists aggression too far."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"*They* (*Galphanism, Gardnerism, Christina, murders and Cuba proclamations,*) *come as inevitably out of the present organization of whiggery* AS VERMIN DO FROM THE MATERIAL BODY WHEN IN COURSE OF DECOMPOSITION."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"Have we any guarantee from this assurance that he (Mr. Fillmore) will execute the laws more than Mr. Seward or Wade, or honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, would give if placed in the presidency?"—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The President (Fillmore) forgetful of his high position and onerous duties, *has descended into the arena to yield his official influence and patronage in support of the schemes of* WM. H. SEWARD AND THURLOW WEED."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"President Fillmore issued his (Cuba) proclamation, drawn in terms so entirely unguarded and indefensible, that if Concha (the Cuban captain-general) himself had penned it, it could not have answered his purpose better."

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"The truth is, our government has acted meanly in this business, and now acts absurdly in the hope of covering up its meanness."—*A. J. Donelson.*

NEW WAY TO CONFINE THE GUILTY.—One of the editors of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* relates the following of an ancient town on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Road:

Liggatsville is the name of a dilapidated, dingy little town, looking somewhat like the fag-end of *Scuffletown*, which lies on the road near the eastern lines of Smythe county. I refer to this place where I may give a statement in regard to it, which was made and vouched for by several on board. It was that in the olden time the Courts of Smythe county were held there, and in the absence of a jail the prisoners were *chained to stumps*. It would be well in these days if the guilty were more frequently *stumped* than they are.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young Irishman residing in Bristol, England, while larking, ran after a girl, who was engaged in sempstress work, and gave her a hug in sport; but it proved anything but sport to him, for as he pressed her to his bosom, it turned out all but a fatal embrace, as a needle which she had in the breast of her gown, literally entered his heart, and broke off short, leaving nearly three parts of an inch of the steel in the muscles. He instantly felt sick and faint, and was taken to the infirmary, when it was determined to make an effort to extract the broken needle, as should it remain where it was, death must quickly ensue from inflammation of the heart. A physician, accordingly, cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart, discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, and with the forceps he drew it out. The delicate operation was most successful, but, as much inflammation had set in before the needle could be extracted, it was at last accounts very do